In the Specification:

Please amend the following paragraphs of the original application with the following paragraphs:

Please amend paragraph number [0018], extending from page 4, line 89, to page 5, line 99, as follows:

Some embodiments of the present invention are described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 8. Referring first to FIG. 1, a cut-away portion of a blood vessel 100 is shown. A clot 102, blockage, or other vascular pathology in blood vessel 100 requires a bypass. An endovascular bypass stent 104 is shown implanted in vessel 100. Endovascular bypass stent 104 comprises a main vessel stent graft 106 and a bypass stent graft 108. Main vessel stent graft 106 has an access port 110 located proximate clot 102. Bypass stent graft 108 has a proximate end 112 and a distal end 114. Proximate end 112 is connected to access port 110 in a sealing relationship, which will be explained further below with respect to FIG. 4. Distal end 114 resides within vessel 100 such that bypass ~~catheter~~ stent graft 108 bypasses clot 102 or other vascular pathology.

Please amend paragraph number [0024], extending from page 6, line 137, to page 7, line 159, as follows:

FIG. 4 shows the sealing relationship between access port 110 and proximate end 112 in more detail. In particular, a cross-sectional view of access port 110 and proximate end 112 is shown. Access port 110 has an edge 402 defining access port 110. About edge 402 is a seating surface 404. Proximate end ~~404~~ 112 has a corresponding engaging surface 406. Engaging surface 406 mates with seating surface 404 to form a seal that inhibits blood leakage. Reference number 408 is a material that further inhibits bleeding. Reference number 408 could be a sealing ring, such as a GORTEX® washer, that could be deployed between seating surface 404 and engaging surface 406 to further inhibit blood flow. Alternatively, reference number 408 could be a form of epoxy, acrylic, silicone, tape, glue, or resin that seals seating surface 404 and engaging

surface 406. Still further, bypass stent graft 108 and/or main vessel stent graft 102 could be constructed out of shaped memory alloys, such as, for example, Ag-Cd alloys, Cu-Al-Ni alloys, Cu-Sn alloys, Cu-Zn alloys, Cu-Zn-Si alloys, Cu-Zn-Sn alloys, Cu-Zn-Al alloys, In-Ti alloys, Ni-Al alloys, Ni-Ti alloys, Fe-Pt alloys, Mn-Cu alloys, Fe-Mn-Si alloys, and the like. These could be designed such that seating surface 404 and engaging surface 406 form an adequate seal and then deformed for deployment. After deployment, an activation signal could cause seating surface 404 and engaging surface 406 to join in a sealing relationship. The activation signal could be a thermal, electrical, magnetic, radiation signal or the like. Notice, the seal between access port 110 and bypass stent graft 108 could be accomplished using a connecting stent. Connecting stents are explained further below with reference to FIG. 7.

Please amend paragraph [0026], extending from page 7, line 174, to page 8, line 184 as follows:

Endovascular stent graft 506 can be deployed in a number of different ways. For example, main vessel stent graft 508 can be placed using conventional endovascular techniques. Once placed, using 3-D surgical navigation techniques, commonly known in the art, a trocar 602 is used to puncture main vessel stent graft 508 at the junction with branch vessel 504 (See FIG. 6). Main vessel stent graft 508 is constructed such that trocar 602 would <u>form</u> ~~from~~ a controlled tear 604, such as a controlled stellate pattern. A balloon 606 would be used to dilate tear 604 to a size capable of accepting branch connecting stent graft 510. Branch connecting stent graft 510 is the passed to the site such that distal end 514 resides in branch vessel 504 and proximate end 516 forms a sealing relationship with access port 512.

Please amended paragraph [0028], extending from page 8, line 190, to page 8, line 199, as follows:

Alternatively to using 3-D surgical navigation, FIG. 7 shows placing branch locating stent graft 702. Branch locating stent graft 702 would have a radiopaque edge 704 proximate vessel 500. Main vessel stent graft 508 would be passed to the vascular site occluding branch vessels 504. Trocar 604 would then be aligned with radiopaque

edge 704 and main vessel stent graft 508 would be punctured to form access port 512. A connecting stent 706 would then be placed such that a distal end 708 of connecting stent 706 resided in and formed a sealing relationship with branch locating stent 702 and a proximate end 710 of connecting stent 706 resides in and forms a sealing relationship with access port ~~712~~ 512.